

Charles Howe,
W. Moore,
Calvin Hubbard,
Jarvis Hoag,
IRON & LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.
L. Van Ness Hall,
Jesse Smith,
Russell Tabor,
R. A. Reynolds,
Calvin Hill,
HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURERS.
Mrs. Reuben P. Bingham,
Asahel Hubbard,
Edwin Hammond,
Julius Edridge,
Miss Sarah North,

FRUITS.
John Pierpoint,
H. Lane,
Solon Burroughs,
H. Neillman,
Isaac Louvet,

Committee of Arrangements.
CYRUS PORTER,
H. MOORE,
SAMUEL P. DAMON,
D. S. CHURCH, Marshall.

An Address may be expected on the day of the Fair.

The Way it was Done.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 14.

We are indebted to a delegate to the Convention, who was also one of the Convention, for the following statement of the means used, to effect the nomination of Martin Van Buren. What think the honest Abolitionists of the dose the Van Buren doctors have proposed for them.

In the Committee of Conference, the Platform was read by B. F. Butler as Chairman on resolutions. When the reading was done, instantly the Chairman said, "I have moved and seconded, that the resolutions be adopted; all you in favor, say aye—carried. At this point a member, who had been reading tried to get recognized, rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I voted for the resolutions and I now move to reconsider the vote for the purpose of amendment. The Chair declared him out of order. Another member arose and endeavored to be heard, declaring that the first member was in order. The Chairman, Mr. S. P. Chase, the great Liberty leader, nephew of John M. Lean, continued to declare everything out of order and immediately said: you in favor of calling the roll say aye—carried. The Clerk will call the roll for an informal ballot—and it was understood that in this vote there is nothing binding upon any man." The roll was called and the States voted, each one naming who. In this vote, of the supposed most reliable friends of John P. Hale, viz: S. P. Chase, and Henry P. Stanton, voted for Van Buren, while some old Democrats, like Dalton of Cleveland, voted for Hale. If Mr. Hale's supposed confidential friends, who were left to protect him by their presence in the Committee, &c., continued true to him, he would have been nominated—or had it been supposed that Chase and Stanton were traitors, they would not have been placed in the positions they were, where their treachery could be powerfully effective in defeating Hale's nomination. There is no doubt now, that New York was packed by consent of Hale's traitors, against him, with men who came for that very purpose. It is known that the Van Buren men, Butler &c., have for six weeks totally refused to come in and abide the decision of the Convention—that those packed in were from the city of New York, members of a Jefferson League, organized within two weeks, and which League, on or about the first of August, voted down a resolution to send delegates to the Buffalo Convention instructed to abide its decision. Twenty-two men, Mr. V. B.'s majority, and more than that number can be found packed into Districts they do not live in. This is the vote in Committee.

Van Buren, Hale, Giddings, Adams, Ellsworth, Me. 5 6
N. B. 0 15
Vt. 7 11
Mass. 20 11 4
Conn. 11 6
R. I. 3 3
N. Y. 73 29 2
N. J. 13 7 2
Pa. 34 52 7 3
Ohio, 37 21 6 5
Ind. 14 14 14 3 3
Ill. 16 6 5 1
Mich. 8 6
Wis. 9 scattering one
Iowa, 1
Dov. 1
Md. 4
Va. 1 1

Whole number of votes - 465

Mr. Van Buren's majority over all, 22

A few words in addition to the above will complete the history of the nomination of Martin Van Buren. The fact that the Conference had agreed upon his nomination was generally known when the Convention adjourned for tea, Thursday afternoon, and excited so much dissatisfaction that thousands of the delegates from the West, who had no stomach for such a candidate, and felt that they had been cheated, left the Convention for good, and took passage on the boats in waiting, for their homes. At the evening session, when the Conference came in to announce the result of their deliberations, the question on concurring with the report was put in this way: "It is moved that this report be concurred in unanimously, by acclamation." To this there was a responsive shout from every part of the assemblage, making altogether a very respectable hurrah, but not one man in ten, opened his mouth or rose from his seat, to make a position that entitled us to command a good view of the whole crowd, and on this point we cannot be mistaken. The cheering having subsided, those on or around the stand, immediately proposed some other business, and the question of non-concurrence was not put at all. Hundreds in our immediate vicinity were anxious to shout no to the nomination if a chance had been given them, but it was not. Nevertheless, the immense number of dissentients that had left the managers were unwilling to trust those that remained with an opportunity to express their views. The whole thing was a juggle and cheat.

To make this juggling perfectly transparent, a brief reference only to the proceedings of the Convention is necessary. On the morning of the first day, Mr. H. B. Stanton, a prominent Abolitionist, who showed himself so ready to sacrifice John P. Hale at the meeting of the Conference, left off the Van Buren game. He began by saying that the motto of the Convention should be that of the French Republic, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,"—and, after ringing the changes on these words in a manner very ingeniously calculated to bring the stiff-necked Abolitionists and Hale men into the quiet adoption of Van Buren callar, and declaring that "Whigs, Democrats and Abolitionists, all parties were broken up, and resolved into their original elements," he wound up by saying he was "ready to go with anybody, for anybody." To this the Van Buren men replied with great cheering, and then commenced the setting of the traps, carefully baited.

The next day, when all was supposed to be fixed about right, a bolder move was made, and Mr. Robert Wilson, of Michigan, undertook to get an expression of opinion in favor of Van Buren. He began by saying that he was one of the Baltimore Convention in 1814,

and aided in throwing Mr. Van Buren overboard. He had now come to stand for the wrong he had done, and after expatiating for a while on the necessity of harmonious action, he asked, "what man is best calculated to carry out the principles of this Convention?" To this question, the report says, "there was a pretty general response of John P. Hale." Undeterred by an answer so plump and decided, "the speaker," says the report, "attempted to put in a word in favor of the radicals of this State, but was interrupted by the cries of 'no special pleading' and by a motion to adjourn the Convention in favor of Van Buren. It being thus made apparent that the nomination of the 'used up man' could not be effected by fair, open means, the game of intrigue was resorted to, with what success and by what means are above related. We wish the Abolitionists, and those who came here with honest intentions to get a fitting representation of their principles, joy in a candidate so thrust upon them.

THE SPECKLED CONVENTION.

A COLORED DELEGATE.—Samuel R. Ward, who is sent as a delegate from Cortland county, N. Y., to the Buffalo Convention, is a colored man of the very darkest kind—as black as the ace of spades—but is witty, says the True Sun, a very intelligent and respectable person, and one who will not allow his claims to a seat to be set aside with impunity.

This S. R. Ward is one of the finest specimens, intellectually and physically, of the African race we have ever seen. Intensely black, tall, erect and muscular, and moving with the easy grace of a panther, he has the manners and cultivation of a polished man of the world, and would command attention and respect in any assemblage. As the conference were about coming into the Convention to announce their nomination of Van Buren, Ward went out, not being willing, as we heard him say, to remain and ratify a nomination that he considered an abandonment of the Abolition organization and principles, and the result of improper influences. There are thousands who think like him, and will refuse to recognize the bargain by which their leaders have attempted to transfer them to the support of the "Northern man with Southern principles," although he may now affect to stand on the platform devised by Mr. B. F. Butler.—Buffalo Comm. Adc.

THE DUTY OF WHIGS!

JOSHUA LEAVITT, a member of Congress from the Ashabula (Ohio) District, is now co-operating with the "third party." In 1844, he was very angry with those who deemed it to be their duty to vote for Mr. Birney. In a letter which he published during the campaign, he made use of the following very conclusive argument:—

"It is said by them that it is wrong to vote for a slaveholder. I answer, that, it is their duty to do the greatest good in their power, and to prevent all evil which is in their power to prevent; and if, to effect that object, it becomes necessary to vote for a slaveholder, it will be RIGHT and a DUTY for them to do so."

This pungent argument is quite as applicable now as it was in 1844. Then the absorbing question was the Annexation of Texas. Now, it is the extension of Slavery. Then, Mr. Polk was avowedly in favor of Annexation. Now, Gen. Cass is pledged to vote any bill which shall embody the Wilmot Proviso. Then, Mr. Clay was believed to be opposed to Annexation. Now, Gen. Cass has no objection in favor of permitting the decision of Congress to stand as the law in regard to the Proviso. Then, the "third party" seconded the election of Polk. Now, Gen. Cass has no objection in saving the action of that party. Then, "Free Soil" men elected a Slavery Propagandist. Now, they are endeavoring to repeat the same fatal experiment.—St. Albans Messenger.

THE BUFFALO NOMINATIONS.—We are not surprised to learn that the nomination of Martin Van Buren, by the Buffalo Convention, is utterly repudiated by the great body of the Liberty party in this vicinity, and that few or none of them will give him their votes. Whether Mr. Hale withdraws himself from the canvass or not, those members of the Liberty party who have warred against Van Buren and his principles and measures for years, declare that they cannot conscientiously give him their support. No one, they say, has truckled more disgracefully to the South, or pandered more basely to slavery, from the time when, as President of the Senate, he gave his casting vote in favor of a law against the circulation of abolition newspapers in the mail, down through all his days of his official life, than this man who now sets himself up as the peculiar champion of freedom! [Dover, N. H., Inquirer.]

[John Van Buren, whom the Barnburners have hired to take the stump throughout the free States, in support of his father, said in his first speech, shortly after the nomination was made at Baltimore and Philadelphia, that the first article in the Declaration of Independence was one of the great principles of the Convention. This has ever been the object end and aim of the leaders of the third party, and yet men calling themselves Whigs go for defeating the Whig party and for elevating the author of the subversive source of all the misrule of 1837, the follower in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor: the man whose whole life has been devoted to the sustenance of Slavery—whose zeal for the slave driver was such as to induce him to give his casting vote in favor of his official life, than this man who now sets himself up as the peculiar champion of freedom! [Dover, N. H., Inquirer.]

THE WHIG MEETING IN NEW YORK, on Tuesday evening, is estimated in numbers at 15,000. The Courier & Enquirer has the following upon it:—

The Young Men's Rally. The meeting of the Whig Young Men of the city of New York, held last evening in response to the call of the Young Men's Committee, in the Washington Parade Ground, was one of the largest, most numerous and most enthusiastic ever have witnessed in this city. None held by any party since the opening of the present canvass can be compared with it in any respect, except the great Canal-street meeting of ratification, which probably exceeded it in numbers, though it was inferior to it in every other respect. In point of harmony, earnestness of feeling, and quiet though determined zeal in behalf of the Whig cause and candidates, we have never seen its equal since the opening of the canvass.

GRAND HAILING SIGN OF DISTRESS.—The Washington Union gives token of the agony and alarm of the slavery propagandists at the prospect of the election of Gen. Taylor, in the following significant statement of facts and appeal to the cohorts of the slave power, whom he presumes to designate as "friends of the Union." We do not object to the propriety of designating them as the Union does "friends of Compromise," and "members of the Democratic party," for those designations in the vocabulary of the Cass organs, mean what is much better expressed by the one we have applied to them above.

Of Mr. Adams spoken of by the Union, is the course, a Whig:

The defeat of the Compromise bill in the House on Friday was immediately followed by a speech from Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, in which, we understand, he declared that he believed Gen. Taylor would not, in the event of his election, veto the Wilmot Proviso; and that he as a representative of a slavehold-

ing state, hoped he would not! Such a declaration was never before made upon the floor of Congress by a southern man. And what is still more surprising, it was permitted to pass by unrebuked by any southern Whig. Friends of compromise—friends of the Union—members of the democratic party—what do you say to this revelation?

MR. GIDDINGS'S OPINION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN. Though Mr. Giddings is now ready to hug Van Buren in his bosom, and to do all in his power to elevate him once more to the Presidency; though he is now willing to swallow all his hostility to internal improvements, his sub-treasury notions, his free trade and anti-tariff principles, it was not so a very short time ago. Then, he thought Van Buren any thing but an honest man; then, he considered his present idol as an agent of slave-dealers and an abettor of slavery. Then, he could use the following language in relation to the man he now eulogizes so highly:—

"But, Mr. President, the President, in his official character, entered upon his new duties as agent for these slave dealers. He was under the necessity of appointing an assistant to carry on the negotiations which he was about to open with the Government of Great-Britain, in order to 'catch the negroes,' or obtain pay for them. He appointed as an assistant, residing in this city, Martin Van Buren, who had honorably defended the rights of mankind in the councils of his own state, but who now condescended to become an assistant broker in this slave dealing concern. Although a Northern man, it became the boast of his friends that he possessed 'Southern principles.' He soon gave satisfactory evidence of his devotion to the interests of his employers. Indeed, had he been bred up in the business, he would scarcely have discovered more encouragement to the interest of slave-growers and slave-traders, than he manifested on this occasion."

And again—

"Sir, I may be led to confide in the honor of a slaveholder; but a servile 'dough-face' is too despicable of that article to obtain credit with me. Mr. Van Buren has placed the evidence of his servility conspicuously upon the records of our country. There it will remain and be regarded as an enduring memento of the degeneracy of the age, and of the men who then filled our public stations."

And again—

"Before the money was obtained, Mr. Van Buren was installed President of these United States; yet he continued to act as the agent of the slave dealers, for such he evidently considered himself."

A SOUTHERN OPINION.—Mr. Green Adams, a Whig member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, declared in an excellent speech delivered in the House, on Friday the 28th ult., that he hoped and believed that General Taylor would not veto the Wilmot Proviso, if it should pass the two Houses of Congress.

LEWIS CASS! How many recollections cluster around the name.—Chapman's Sentinel.

Alas, how many recollections and visions cluster around that name, to be sure! And then such recollections and visions! Just think of them! Visions of a nice young schoolmaster strutting through the streets of Wilmington with a black cockade in his hat—visions of a militia colonel breaking his sword over a stump rather than surrender it to the British, but quietly surrendering himself unbroken—visions of the same militia colonel standing before a court martial and attempting to procure the conviction of an aged General by testimony under oath directly the reverse of his own repeatedly written statements—visions of a Territorial Governor with his arm up to the shoulder in the National Treasury, drawing out nearly \$100,000 in the shape of extra pay, and helping himself, the unconscionable glutton, to five rations per day—visions of the same Territorial Governor, pen in hand, signing a law to punish, with stripes upon the bare back, and to knock down to the highest bidder, white men and white women for walking at night, or neglecting their work, or appearing a little sullen or stubborn toward those claiming to be their superiors—visions of a Secretary of War getting up an association with a capital of \$220,000, to speculate in Western lands, and submitting quietly and in silence to a charge of villainy from his associates—visions of the same Secretary of War, under the very eye of his President, fleeing like a guilty thing from the house of a distinguished citizen of Boston at sight of an accomplished lady who had addressed a letter to him he dared not answer—visions of a minister to France seeking the royal favor by a prohibition to his own sturdy countrymen to appear in the presence of Majesty except in full court dress—visions of the same foreign minister writing a fulsome book to glorify the reign of a despot who has since been driven forth an exile from his kingdom on account of his grinding and intolerable tyranny—visions of the same foreign Minister sternly refusing to give a statement of facts, within his own personal knowledge, for the vindication of the calumniated character of Gen. Harrison, but officiously proffering that statement in the strongest terms the moment Gen. Harrison became President Harrison—visions of a Senator in Congress raging for war and bloodshed on all occasions, with or without cause, yet voting to censure Gen. Taylor for his glorious victory at Monterey, and to degrade both Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott by a vote in favor of the appointment of a lawyer to the chief command of the army—visions of the same Senator in Congress literally quarrelling for an opportunity to record his vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, then dodging the question of the proviso, and then coming out openly against it—visions of a candidate for the Presidency proclaiming to his own friends in a very audible tone that the noise and confusion would prevent him from being heard if he were to answer the questions addressed to him by their chairman—visions of the same candidate for the Presidency lending himself to the base and miserable fraud of the publication of two contradictory lives of himself, one for the North and the other for the South—visions of the schoolmaster, the militia colonel, the Territorial Governor, the Secretary of

War, the Senator in Congress, and the Presidential Candidate, shifting from party to party, serving all masters, and avowing and disavowing all possible opinions and all conceivable principles, steady only to the single determination of promoting the objects of his own selfish and guilty ambition!—Louisville Journal.

HORACE EVERETT'S recent attempts at oratory are said to be very moving, having been known in some instances, of late, to move the entire audience, with the exception of a baker's dozen, out of the house. His new allies should appoint for him a guardian. The old gentleman, it is said, appears very ridiculous at times, so much so that his new friends are ashamed of him, while he excites the pity of his old associates who ever stood by him, until, in his dotage, he deserted them.—Woodstock Mercury.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, editor of the "Emancipator," in speaking of Van Buren's letter to the Utica Convention, before the Convention was held at Buffalo, says:—

"It necessarily includes a re-indorsement of all his old pro-slavery sins. Liberty men cannot support him. It would be personally disgraceful for them to do so."

And yet it appears by the proceedings, that on motion of Joshua Leavitt, the nomination was declared to be unanimous.

The Whigs of Massachusetts were invoked to throw overboard Gen. Taylor, 1st. Because not a Whig—2d.—Because nominated on the ground of availability—3d.—Because friendly to the South. They are now asked by the same people to support Martin Van Buren, who belongs to the radical spoils and plunder party, and is the father of the sub-treasury—who is nominated solely on the ground of availability—who supported Polk, Texas, and the War, who is pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, who voted to rifle the mails of anti-slavery papers, who tried to send back the Amistad negroes to slavery, who has been the most servile "Northern man with Southern principles" the country ever produced, Lewis Cass not excepted. The bargain that "a man in Boston" may be Vice President will get the votes of Massachusetts.—Worcester (Mass.) Whig.

GEN. TAYLOR IN NORTHAMPTON.—General Taylor visited the North in 1840, and one of our townsmen, Samuel Wells, Esq., became well acquainted with him at Saratoga Springs. Mr. Wells was struck with his strong sense, his great amount of general information, and his admiration of Northern institutions. Subsequently Gen. Taylor visited Northampton, and was at the house of Mr. Wells. While admiring the beautiful landscape from Round Hill, General Taylor made a remark to this effect:—You cannot have the land under such a high state of cultivation where slavery exists. The remark was particularly noticed by Mr. Wells, for he was surprised to hear such a sentiment from the lips of a Southern man.

This is a trivial circumstance, but it tends to show Gen. Taylor's views in regard to the institution of slavery; and it tends also, to show that although a Southern man, he is a man of national principles.—Northampton Gazette.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Cherokee county gives Charles Manly [Whig] 365 majority for Governor of North Carolina. This increases the total Whig majority to upwards of 1200 votes, leaving Currituck to hear from, which will probably reduce it to something less than a thousand.

TAKING IT DOWN A PEG.—The Buffalo Convention, which has been magnified on paper into a multitude of twenty or thirty thousand, turns out, as might have been expected, "a small potato." From a statement in the Buffalo Courier, it appears that the entire number of persons drawn together on that occasion, "including the people of the town and the county adjacent," who were spectators from mere curiosity, did not exceed eight or ten thousand.—Boston Courier.

It is a Curious Fact, that if the bill for which Martin Van Buren gave his casting vote in 1836, was a law, the proceedings of the convention which nominated him could not be circulated through the mails in the Southern States, and the people of South Carolina could never legally hear of his nomination. Suppose that when he had laid this sacrifice upon the altar of "the Moloch of slavery," some one had whispered to him that in twelve years he would be the Liberty candidate for President, what would he have said to the prophecy?—Providence Journal.

THE "Telegraph," published in Louisville, Mississippi, contains the following announcement:—

"We have hauled down the names of Cass and Butler, and placed in their stead those of the People's choice, TAYLOR and FILLMORE. Of Gen. TAYLOR it is almost superfluous to speak. His image is enshrined in the hearts of the people. He is emphatically the man for the people, and there will be such a rush of the masses in November next, from hill and dale, hamlet, village, and city, to elevate him to the Presidency, as has never before been seen. The fabric reared by Democracy is tottering to its base. Its fall is inevitable—the party know and feel it. The political bull has been issued from the Presidential Vatican, and the office-holders and office-seekers are enthusiastically obeying its mandates; and their very existence depends upon their success; but, alas! they are destined to an overwhelming defeat."

A GOOD HIT.—There was a meeting at Lockport last night, to respond to the nomination of Van Buren and Adams. Among the speakers was S. P. Chase, Esq. of Ohio. In the course of his remarks, he dwelt at some length on the injustice of the constitutional provision, allowing slave property to be represented, and asked what represented the property of the North, its cattle, its horses, and its asses? A voice from the crowd immediately responded—Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Chase "gave a receipt for the maize."—Buffalo Comm. Adc., Aug. 15.

THE BARNBURNERS AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The Barnburners had a very high opinion of Gen. Taylor before it was generally known that he was a Whig. At their State Convention in Utica, in February last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That Gen. Zachary Taylor, by his masterly correspondence with the War-department, not less than by his heroic conduct and indomitable coolness and courage on the field of battle, has shown himself to be not only a distinguished military chieftain, but a man of great mental and moral power, and whose life has given evidence of a strong head and heart, and a republican simplicity of character."

ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH MEXICO.—The N. Y. Express gives the following figures, as showing the account current between this country and Mexico, leaving the destruction of human life out of the question, which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents:

Mexico Dr. to the United States.	
To expenses in whipping you	\$100,000,000
To pay you for acknowledging you were whipped	15,000,000
	\$115,000,000

Credit.

By California and New Mexico.

Remarks.

New Mexico and California could have been had by treaty, before the war, for \$20,000,000.

Loss therefrom by the operation, \$95,000,000

Consequences.

1st. Entailment of a great debt on posterity.

2d. Arrest of all works of Internal Improvements for three years.

3d. Wilmot Proviso, Slavery and Anti-Slavery sectional issues. Jeopardy of Peace and the Union.

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THE EDITOR of the Washington Union asks whether it is true that a national debt is a national blessing. We suppose he wishes to know whether his master's administration has been a blessing to the country.—Louisville Jour.

BEWARE!

Paul Dillingham's twitification is well understood by the wire-workers. He calculates on being United States Senator by means of the coalition. Whigs—old opponents of Texas and friends of Free Soil: it is there one of you who would sacrifice a Whig, who has stood firm from first to last against the slavery rascals, for Paul the dough-faced? He doubts on Texas, and doubles now. Look out for him.—Watchman.

THE BENNINGTON GAZETTE (Barnburner) calls upon the locals to support Van Buren for this reason:—

"By supporting a candidate of their own political faith, they may anticipate the character of the new party, and by the infatuated course of the Taylor pledged whigs, secure a democratic ascendancy for all time to come."

So the real object of the attempted coalition of abolitionists and locofocos is to "secure a democratic ascendancy for all time to come." We commend this declaration to the attention of abolition whigs.

Mr. Van Buren Confessing his Sins.

"The extent to which I have sustained it [Slavery] in the various public stations I have occupied, is known to the country. I was at the time aware that I went farther in this respect than many of my best friends could approve." Letter of June 20, 1848.

He Refuses to Repent.

"It is now a source of consolation to me that I pursued the course I adopted."—Same Letter.

"While the candidate of my friends for the Presidency, I distinctly announced my opinion in favor of the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, although I was, for reasons which were then, and are still satisfactory to my mind, very decidedly opposed to its exercise there."—Same Letter.

Every Whig who votes for Van Buren votes for Free Trade, the Sub-Treasury, against River and Harbor Improvements, and against the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, directly and indirectly in favor of the Extension of Slavery. So do the Abolitionists. Isn't this rather a queer way of establishing the principles of the Wilmot Proviso?

GEN. CASS did not make the whole of his immense fortune in land speculations or in extra charges against the Government. The New Haven Palladium says that he drove an excellent trade in distilling whiskey, which, it is said, realized some thirty dollars a gallon when sold to the poor Indians.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, the Locofoco leader of the Abolition party, and editor of the Emancipator, who openly boasted in Washington that he worked the Abolition ropes to defeat the Whig party, has written a letter giving authority for the withdrawal of the name of John P. Hale from the Presidential canvass, in favor of Martin Van Buren.

THE OHIO RESERVE.—The Concave (Ohio) Reporter, preserved in Mr. Giddings's county, publishes a call for a Taylor meeting on the 17th instant, signed by two hundred and seventy-seven persons. A large meeting has also been held in Akron, near by.

One of the arguments used to prove General Taylor was not a Whig was that he did not refuse to accept of nominations made by men of different political parties. The man who used this argument now supports Van Buren, who, in his letter to the Buffalo Convention, says that body:—

"It will in a great degree, be composed of individuals who have, all their lives, been arrayed on different sides in politics, State and National, and who still differ in regard to most of the questions that have arisen in the administration of the respective Governments."

PENNSYLVANIA—SKIES BRIGHT.—That we shall carry this State for Taylor and Fillmore, we can permit ourselves no doubt. Every Whig paper, and several neutral papers support the Whig nominees with great zeal and effect. The whole Whig vote of the State will be rallied for the ticket beyond a doubt. Polk had only 6,000 majority over Clay in 1844, out of some 336,000 votes. A very small change in favor of Taylor will give a majority. Two or three votes in each district will do it. At the next election the State will poll 380,000 votes, and we hope to have at least 180,000 for 'Rough and Ready.'—Pitts-Gazette.

Among the influential men of Pennsylvania who have recently abandoned Locofocoism and declared for Gen. Taylor, the Philadelphia North American mentions Judge Bucher, of Harrisburg, formerly chairman of the Locofoco State Com-

mittee; Judge Calvin Blythe, repeatedly a candidate for Governor before Locofoco Conventions; Ovid F. Johnson, formerly Attorney General under Governor Porter, and Wm. B. Feltz, Schuylkill County, for years a prominent and influential Democrat.

BROWNLOW, the eccentric editor of the Jonesboro' (Tennessee) Whig, refused, at first, to support the Ticket, but, time has soothed him, and he now goes in for Taylor and Fillmore.—He closes an article with the prediction that Taylor will carry Tennessee by from 5,000 to 10,000.

OPINIONS OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Baton Rouge, April 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR—My opinions have recently been so often misinterpreted and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to state the views of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every subject that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, while I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give advice except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this I have thought it my duty to withhold my views from the public eye, lest they might be mistaken for the official position of the Executive.

First. I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would be the more President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party measures.

Second. The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpret his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion, should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this I have thought it my duty to withhold my views from the public eye, lest they might be mistaken for the official position of the Executive.

Third. Upon the subject of the tariff, the emergency, the improvement of our great harbors, rivers, lakes, and canals, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth. The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms; yet I look upon it at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as a national policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to startle Foreign grounds? In the Mexican war, our national honor, our independence, our safety, our peace, and in dictating terms of peace, we may well add to be foregoing, and even amaranthus to our fallen foes."

These are my opinions upon the subject referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from individuals, or even from members of the party, which are in direct contradiction of the above, are entirely untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national policy, in a shape so short and so unimportant, as this. If the American people have any confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you have given me no cause to believe that I shall be elected. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such hostility.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

Now, this letter is so explicit on all the important points at issue, that no one, unless willfully disposed to misunderstand and pervert the language used, can mistake the course the Whig candidate will pursue, on his election to the Presidency.

1st. General Taylor unequivocally avows himself a Whig. If the qualification "but not an ultra Whig" is offensive to any, it does not at least throw the slightest suspicion on his devotion to the great distinctive features of Whig policy, to which he gave an unqualified endorsement in favoring the election of Mr. Clay.

2d. He holds that the Veto Power has, for many years past, been improperly exercised, made the instrument of Executive Usurpation, and that its exercise ought to be restricted within the limits intended by the Constitution. This opinion is at the foundation of the whole matter.

3d. In the last sentence of the paragraph on the Veto Power, he is distinctly committed not to veto any bill excluding Slavery from the Territories, whatever his personal opinions might be; for the question of 'constitutional power,' in respect to this branch of 'domestic policy,' has been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

4th. A Protective Tariff, if passed by Congress, will receive his sanction.

5th. The great system of Internal Improvements which our country earnestly demands, and which the One Man Power, in the person of James K. Polk, has so long prevented, will never be defeated by the veto of General Taylor.

6th. He is opposed to a War of Conquest, and regards War under all circumstances as a national calamity, most carefully to be avoided.